

W A T

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers. *Shakespeare.*
The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a *watch* on them,
that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. *Bacon.*
The towers of heav'n are fill'd
With armed *watch*, that render all access
Impregnable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to
lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of
a *watch*. *South's Sermons.*
6. Place where a guard is set.
He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
7. Post or office of a watchman.
As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
8. A period of the night.
Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* of th' night,
Is now transported with a gondalier,
To the grofs claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends between, till morning *watch*. *Milton.*
The later *watch* of wailing night,
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden's Æn.*
9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring.
A *watch*, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the
month, and the place of the sun in the zodiac. *Hale.*
On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we
talk not by the hour-glass, yet the *watch* often drawn out of
the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*
That Cloe may be serv'd in state,
The hours must at her toilet stand;
Whilst all the reasoning fools below
Wonder their *watches* go so slow. *Prior.*
To WATCH. *v. n.* [franc. Saxon.]
1. Not to sleep; to wake.
I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no
truth in your report. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a fore disease
breaketh sleep. *Ecclus xxxi. 2.*
Sleep, lifting thee, will *watch*. *Milton.*
2. To keep guard.
I will *watch* over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer. xlv.*
In our *watching* we have *watched* for a nation that could not
fave us. *Lam. iv. 17.*
He gave signal to the minister that *watch'd*. *Milton.*
3. To look with expectation.
My foul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch*
for the morning. *Pf. cxxx. 6.*
4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*
5. To be cautiously observant.
Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impar-
tially. *Taylor.*
6. To be insidiously attentive.
He somewhere high at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage us afunder,
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*
To WATCH. *v. a.*
1. To guard; to have in keep.
Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*
2. To observe in ambush.
Saul sent messengers unto David's house to *watch* him, and
to slay him. *1 Sa. xix. 11.*
He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, *watching* the
motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the
sky. *Walton.*
They under rocks their food
In jointed armour *watch*. *Milton.*
3. To tend.
Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Brome.*
4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.
WATCHER. *n. f.* [from *watch*.]
1. One who watches.
Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
And shew us to be *watchers*. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Love hath chae'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shak.*
2. Diligent overlooker or observer.
It is observed, by those that are more attentive *watchers* of
the works of nature. *Merc.*
WATCHER. *adj.* [pæccet, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue;
pale blue.
Whom 'midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?
Who stares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryden's Juven.*
WATCHFUL. *adj.* [*watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive;
cautious; nicely observant.
Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the snares of *watchful* tyranny. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

W A T

Be *watchful*, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Rev. iii.*
Nodding a while, and *watchful* of his blow,
He fell; and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dry.*
Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a
sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always *watch-*
ful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Lect.*
WATCHFULLY. *adv.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilantly; cau-
tiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.
If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in vessels of
several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*
WATCHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *watchful*.]
1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; dili-
gent observation.
The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration
of the *watchfulness* of the temple, discourage us. *Hammond.*
Love, fantastick power! that is afraid
To sit abroad 'till *watchfulness* be laid;
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,
And leads his votives safe through pathless ways. *Prior.*
Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their
wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and
so to neglect a due *watchfulness* over their manners. *Arbutnot.*
Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and *watch-*
fulness over our passions, that they may never interpose when
we are called to pass a judgment. *Watt.*
By a solicitous *watchfulness* about one's behaviour, instead of
being mended, it will be constrained. *Lake.*
2. Inability to sleep.
Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often proceeds
too great sleepiness. *Arbutnot on Dia.*
WATCHHOUSE. *n. f.* [*watch* and *house*.] Place where the
watch is set.
Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouse* stands. *Cor.*
WATCHING. *n. f.* [from *watch*.] Inability to sleep.
The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great
pain and *watching*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
WATCHMAKER. *n. f.* [*watch* and *maker*.] One whose trade
is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.
Smithing comprehends all trades which use force or file,
from the anchorsmith to the *watchmaker*; they all using the
same tools, though of several sizes. *Alexan.*
WATCHMAN. *n. f.* [*watch* and *man*.] Guard; sentinel; one
set to keep ward.
On the top of all I do espy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fa. Queen.*
Turn him into London-streets, that the *watchmen* might
carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*
Drunkennes calls off the *watchmen* from their towers; and
then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue,
and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*
Our *watchmen* from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight. *Swift.*
WATCHTOWER. *n. f.* [*watch* and *tower*.] Tower on which
a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.
In the day-time she sitteth in a *watchtower*, and sleeth most
by night. *Bacon.*
Up unto the *watch-tower* get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Dante.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night
From his *watchtower* in the skies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*
The senses in the head, as sentinels in a *watchtower*, con-
vey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Roy.*
WATCHWORD. *n. f.* [*watch* and *word*.] The word given to
the sentinels to know their friends.
All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword*
shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*
We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.
—That we have, sir John: our *watchword*, hem, boys. *Shak.*
A *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the
walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Sanby.*
WATCH. *n. f.* [*water*, Dutch; pæccet, Saxon.]
1. Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very
fluid salt, volatile, and void of all favour or taste; and it seems
to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles,
of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr.
Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces
so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on
all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily
over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them also
from touching one another in more points than one; and is re-
quired these their frictions in sliding over one another, is re-
duced the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the in-
compressibility of *water*, when it is free from the intermixture
of air. The porosity of *water* is so very great, that there is
at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for *water* is
nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently
rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

W A T

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water-flowing* tears. *Shak. H. VI.*
Your *water* is a fore d. cayer of your whorlous dead body.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
The sweet manner of it forc'd
Those *waters* from me, which I would have stopp'd,
But I had not so much of man in me;
But all my modier came into mine eyes, *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Men's evil manners live in brals, their virtues
We write in *water*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Those healths will make thee and thy slate look ill, I'mon:
here's that which is too weak to be a fanner, honest *water*,
which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and
solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of in-
spid *water*: therefore *water* seems to be proper drink for every
animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. The sea.
Travel by land or by *water*. *Common Prayer.*
By *water* they found the sea, westward from Peru, always
very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
3. Urine.
If thou could'st, doctor, cast
The *water* of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a found and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Go to bed, after you have made *water*. *Swift.*
4. To hold *WATER*. To be found; to be tight. From a ves-
sel that will not leak.
A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece,
and inequalities of proceeding will never hold *water*. *L'Estr.*
5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.
'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye. *Shakespeare. Timon.*
6. *WATER* is much used in composition for things made with
water, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.
She might see the same *water-spaniel*, which before had
hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose
fine proportion shew'd well what a dainty guest was wont
there to be lodged. *Sidney.*
Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the fun of Bollingbroke,
And melt myself away in *water-drops*. *Shakespeare.*
Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the *water-newt*. *Shakespeare.*
Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, *water-drops*,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Let not the *water-flood* overflow me. *Pf. lxxix. 15.*
They shall spring up as among the grafs, as willows by the
water-courses. *Pf. xlv. 4.*
As the hart panteth after the *water-brook*, so panteth my
soul after thee, O God. *Psalms.*
Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy *water-spouts*.
Pf. xlii. 7.
He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the *water-springs*
into dry ground. *Pf. cvii. 33.*
There were set six *water-pots* of stone. *Jo. ii. 6.*
Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a *water-pot* to fill it at a
pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon's Natural History.*
As the carp is accounted the *water-fox* for his cunning, so
the roach is accounted the *water* sheep. *Walton's Angler.*
Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The *water-snakes* with scales upstanding die. *May's Virgil.*
By making the *water-wheels* larger, the motion will be so
slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward
streams. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*
Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay
in the *water-course*. *L'Estrange.*
Oh help, in this extremest need,
If *water-gods* are deities indeed. *Dryden.*
The *water-snake*, whom fill and paddocks feed,
With flaring scales lies poison'd in his bed. *Dryden. Virgil.*
Because the outermost coat of the eye might be prick'd, and
this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to
repair it by the help of certain *water-pipes*, or lymphaducts,
inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules
that separate this *water* from the blood. *Roy on the Creation.*
The *lacertis aquaticus*, or *water-newt*, when young, hath
four neat ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little
above its fore-*s*, to poise and keep its body upright, which
fall off when the legs are grown. *Dehant's Physico-Theology.*
Other mortar used in making *water-courses*, cisterns, and
fishponds, is very hard and durable. *Maxon.*
The most brittle *water-carriage* was used among the Egyp-
tians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats
made of earthen ware. *Arbutnot.*
A gentleman *watered* St. foyn in dry weather at new sow-
ing, and, when it came up, with a *water-cart*, carrying his
water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which
lets the *water* run into a long trough full of small holes. *Merr.*
In Hampshire they sell *water-tie* as dear as hops. *Mart.*

W A T

To WATER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.
A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden. *Gen. ii. 10.*
A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him
seasonably *water* the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*
Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never *water* weeds. *Waller.*
Could tears *water* the lovely plant, so as to make it grow
again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far
from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and
share it. *Temple.*
You may *water* the lower land when you will. *Motimer.*
2. To supply with water for drink.
Now 'gan the golden Phæbus for to sleep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds *water'd* in ocean deep,
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Fa. Queen.*
Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall,
and lead him away to *watering*? *Lu. xiii. 15.*
His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could,
without great danger, go to *water* his horse. *Knolles.*
Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran. *Dryden.*
3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.
Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the
other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that *water*
it. *Addison on Italy.*
4. To diversify as with waves.
The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and
watered silk, does the like. *Locke.*
To WATER. *v. n.*
1. To shed moisture.
I stain'd this napkin with the blood;
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
Mine eyes,
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to *water*. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture
to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will
water. *Bacon's Natural History.*
How troublesome is the least mote, or dust falling into the
eye! and how quickly does it weep, and *water* upon the least
grievance! *South's Sermons.*
2. To get or take in *water*; to be used in supplying *water*.
He set the rods he had pulled before the rocks in the gutters
in the *watering* troughs. *Gen. xxx. 38.*
Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebu-
siers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to
keep the Christians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*
3. The mouth *WATERS*. The man longs; there is a vehement
desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat
which they cannot get.
Cardinal Wolsey's *teeth watering* at the bishoprick of Win-
chester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for
to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age
had made him blind; which motion Fox did take in fo ill part,
that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although
now I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness.
Cumden's Remains.
These reasons made his mouth to *water*,
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*
I hope who contend for 4 per cent. have set men's mouths
a-*watering* for money at that rate. *Locke.*
WATERCOLOURS. *n. f.* [*water* and *colour*.]
Painters make colours into a soft consistence with *water* or
oil; these they call *watercolours*, and these they term oilco-
lours. *Boyle on Colours.*
Lest should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,
And *watercolours* of these days:
These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift.*
WATERCRESS. *n. f.* [*Symphoricarpos*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a flower composed of four leaves, which are placed
in form of a cross, out of whose empalement rises the pointal,
which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into
two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves ad-
here on both sides, and furnished with seeds which are round-
ish. To these marks must be added, that the whole appear-
ance of the plant is peculiar to the species of this genus. There
are five species. *Müller.*
The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their
heads are garlands of *watercresses*. *Pencham on Drawing.*
WATERER. *n. f.* [from *water*.] One who waters.
This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up
by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre
the warmers and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up. *Cornew.*
WATERFALL.